

HISTORIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of responses to the telephone survey conducted pursuant to this Plan update indicated that preservation of historic sites and structures ranked second only to protection of the natural environment in importance to County residents. The County and surrounding region are rich in both historic archaeological and architectural resources, and preservation of these resources while maintaining appropriate opportunities for development is an ongoing challenge. For the benefit of both residents, commercial interests and developers, it is important to plan ahead for the identification and preservation of these resources, rather than having to respond in a reactionary or haphazard manner after development is proposed. This chapter contains a summary of efforts made thus far in the preservation of the County's historic resources as well as recommendations for future objectives and implementation strategies to further historic resource preservation goals.

County History

The following summary was primarily taken from the Historic Overview chapter contained in the 2000 Historic Resources Survey of York County, Virginia, prepared by MAAR Associates in conjunction with a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and in coordination with the York County Planning Division.

At the time the first English colony was established at Jamestown in 1607, the region was occupied by several Algonquin-speaking Powhatan Indian tribes. These natives, whose subsistence was supported by agriculture supplemented by hunting, fishing and foraging, lived in settlements located along the major streams and rivers of the peninsula. It is estimated that 12,000 to 13,000 Indians inhabited the coastal plan region of Virginia at the beginning of the 17th century.

Initial amicable relations with the Indians during the first decade of English settlement declined as cultural differences and the English desire for increased land ownership created conflicts. The first English settlements in York County, Chiskiack and Fort York, were established in 1630 to provide a buffer between the existing settlements on the James River and the Indian settlements to the west. Development of these settlements included a palisade between the James and York Rivers, terminating at Chiskiack. In 1633, the fortification settlement was designated as a port of entry for Virginia. Several instances of open warfare between the English and Indians occurred during the middle of the 17th century, and in 1677 a peace treaty was negotiated between the English and Powhatan nations. Following the treaty, the majority of tribes moved or were relocated to the west in what is now King William and New Kent Counties.

In 1634, the Virginia Assembly organized the Virginia colony into eight counties, one of which was Charles River County. In 1643, the name of Charles River County was changed to York County. As the population grew along the York River and new settlements developed, the Counties of Gloucester (1653) and New Kent (1654) were divided out of York County lands, and a portion of the western part of the county was ceded to James City County.

By 1640, the majority of the land east of the palisade had been developed, and by the 1650's, York County was integrated into the plantation system of tobacco cultivation, the main agricultural crop that dominated the economy of the region up until the time of the Civil War. The institution of slavery developed along with the tobacco economy of the region, and York County's initial settlers brought African-Americans with them to work their plantations as early as the 1630s.

Yorktown was created by the Virginia Assembly in 1691, and during the first half of the eighteenth century the town was the principal port for the tobacco and slave trades serving the Virginia coastal plain region. After 1750, the tobacco trade fell into decline due to drought, depletion of the soil from the nutrient-demanding crop and the shift of shipping operations to more northerly ports such as Fredericksburg.

During the 1760's and 1770's, wheat and grain crops, livestock, and forestry products replaced tobacco as the County's economic base. Tobacco cultivation required a large work force on a year-round basis, while producing these commodities needed a smaller work force during a seasonal time frame. As a result, many African-Americans were sold to plantations in the deep south during this time period.

The Revolutionary War brought great hardship to the County. Much of the town of Yorktown was destroyed, and the country surrounding it was damaged and ransacked by both Colonial and English militia. Yorktown is most noted as the place of the 1781 surrender by Lord Cornwallis to the American and French forces under General George Washington and Comte de Rochambeau.

The County remained rural and agricultural in nature through the 19th century. The economy was slow during the early part of the century, and little industry was developed. Industrial census figures from this time period indicate several gristmills on the larger streams, such as Burwell's Mill at King's Creek Plantation, and numerous looms for the manufacture of linen and wool textiles. According to the 1850 Census, the County population comprised 1,825 whites, 2,181 African-American slaves and 454 free African-Americans. Almost half of the households in the county listed farming as their principal occupation. Oystering and fishing ranked second to farming as an occupation. Other occupations included storekeepers, retail merchants, carpenters, bricklayers, lawyers, physicians, and clergymen.

The Civil War devastated much of the County. There were several battles fought in and around the County, and Yorktown was again held under siege as in the Revolutionary War. By 1865, numerous farms had been abandoned, and grain and livestock production fell dramatically. With the emancipation of African-American slaves, the plantation system of agriculture ceased to exist. The County, like much of the country, fell into an economic depression, from which it was slow to recover. Many of the large plantations were divided into smaller parcels and sold, leased or worked on shares.

By the last quarter of the century, the number of farms in the County increased, while the average size decreased. The 1870 Census indicates that more than two-thirds of the farms in the County contained less than 20 acres. This Census also indicates that only seven manufacturing business existed in the County, including a sawmill and two flour mills, and only 36 people were employed in manufacturing.

The trend of decreasing farm size continued into the early twentieth century. A total of 960 farms were reported in the 1910 Census, more than 80 percent of which were owner occupied.

Grain crops continued to be the primary agriculture product, with livestock, poultry, hay, sorghum, potatoes and peanuts also being produced. This Census reported no manufacturing businesses in the County.

A noticeable change in the development of the county was the establishment of several village centers. The villages were typically located at a crossroads containing a post office, school or church, store, and a few dwellings. The remnants of these communities exist today in Dare, Tabb, Seaford, Yorkville, Hornsbyville, Dandy, Grove, Lackey, Magruder and Skimino

During the first half of the twentieth century, industrial and military development greatly changed development patterns in the County. Just prior to World War I, the DuPont Corporation purchased 4,000 acres of farmland on the York River for a dynamite plant and constructed the town of Penniman to house its workers. Before the plant went into production, the Federal Government took over the facility, now known as Chatham Annex, and developed a shell-loading plant. At the end of the war, the plant was closed and the town of Penniman disappeared. Today the Penniman Road name is all that exists of the original residential development, and the military installation is used as a supply depot. In 1917, the Navy purchased 12,000 acres of land west of Yorktown and established the Naval Weapons Station. The Atlantic Fleet was based in Yorktown during the war, and the regional fuel oil depot serving the Navy was located on the present-day site of the U.S. Coast Guard Training Center. The Federal Government established Camp Peary in 1942 on the York River between Kings Creek and Queens Creek as a Navy training facility for construction battalions. The facility continues today as an armed forces experimental training facility. Areas not affected by military activities remained rural in nature during the first half of the 20th century, and farming continued to be the main basis of the County's economy. Cash crops included corn, soybeans and truck crops.

Following World War II, the County experienced rapid suburban development. Military bases in the County and in Newport News (Fort Eustis) and Hampton (Langley Air Force Base) used during the war became permanent installations, and personnel stationed at the facilities added to the area population. In addition to housing military personnel, York County has also become a bedroom community for employees of the private sector in Newport News and Hampton. Suburban development is currently concentrated in the south and eastern parts of the County. Another factor contributing to rapid suburban growth has been the construction of Interstate 64, where development has concentrated at its major interchanges. Today, the economy of the County is primarily oriented toward the retail, service and tourism industries.

EXISTING RESOURCES

Historical resources are classified as "above ground" or architectural, and "below ground" or archaeological. Architectural resources can include dwellings, non-residential buildings, outbuildings, wharves, monuments, bridges or earthworks. Archaeological resources can include remains of hearths, weapons, tools, trash pits, pottery, utensils, human or animal remains, wells, building foundations or fence lines. York County has a wealth of both types of resources.

One of the first comprehensive reports identifying historical resources for York County as well as Williamsburg and James City County and giving recommendations for their preservation was the 1986 report, "Toward a Resource Protection Process," prepared by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (CWF) Department of Archaeological Research with grant monies

from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). This report was subsequently updated in 1990 and is the current reference document for the County Zoning Ordinance Historic Resources Management overlay district. Information and research sources for the majority of sites identified in the report come primarily from archives and reports held by the VDHR. Updates to the VHDR archives are made continuously, and many more sites have been identified and cataloged since publication of the 1990 report, which listed a total of 71 architectural sites and 536 archaeological sites in the County.

In June 2000 the report "Historic Resources Survey of York County, Virginia" was completed by the County utilizing matching grant funds from the VHDR. The report consists of an architectural survey of the standing historic buildings (over 50 years of age) in the County, exclusive of land owned by the Federal Government (attached as Appendix A). The report also contains an evaluation of specific buildings having merit for preservation as well as recommendations for future historic preservation actions by the County. All buildings surveyed were reported to VDHR and their recorded information is included in the VHDR archives. Cultural resource surveys and reports have been completed on Federally-owned land in the County by military agencies and the National Park Service, and report data is contained within VDHR archives.

Current VHDR records list 368 architectural and 997 archaeological sites within the County. Of those sites, the following 11 are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Old Custom House, Main Street, Yorktown

This two-story brick storehouse, built in 1721 by Richard Ambler, served in the early-to-mid seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as one of the oldest Colonial customhouses. In 1865, the building was commandeered by Civil War Confederate General J. B. Magruder for use as his headquarters. In 1882 the building was sold to an African-American physician, Dr. D.M. Morton, who used the building for his office. The upper floor was used as a school for African-American children.

Grace Church, Main Street, Yorktown

In November 1696, Governor Francis Nicholson pledged 20 pounds sterling for the construction of a church in Yorktown, and in 1697, the York-Hampton Parish Church was built on Main Street. The church is one of the few surviving colonial structures built of marl. During the Revolutionary War, Lord Cornwallis used the church as a magazine. Following destruction from fire in 1814, the church was reconstructed in 1848 and its name changed to Grace Church. During the Civil War, the building was used as a hospital.

Kiskiack, or Lee House, Naval Weapons Station

This is a brick farmhouse built during the late seventeenth century. Henry Lee obtained a patent for the property in 1641. Lee served as a justice for the Court of York and was a member of the House of Burgesses.

Sessions-Pope-Sheild House, Main Street, Yorktown

This one-and-a-half story brick dwelling is considered one of the finest examples of mid-eighteenth century colonial architecture. The building has remained intact for close to 300 years. During the Civil War, the building served as headquarters for Union General Henry M.

Naglee following the abandonment of the town by the Confederates. The property has remained in the Sheild family since 1901, and has hosted Presidents Wilson, Harding, Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Porto Bello, Camp Peary

This plantation site was once the dwelling of Lord Dunmore. A small brick house remains today, but there were originally several other plantation buildings on site, including workshops, barns and stables. It was from here that Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor, fled to his ship the Fowey on the York River to escape patriot hostility.

Yorktown Historic District

Yorktown was established in 1691 by the Virginia Port Act on land originally part of the Captain Nicholas Martiau tract. The 50-acre town was laid out in 85 half-acre lots on the bluffs above the York River. The original street and lot lines remain to this day. Land was left between the town lots and the river for development of wharves, stores and lodgings. The town was a prosperous commercial port for much of the eighteenth century. Following the destruction of much of the town during the siege of 1781, the town changed from a commercial center to a quiet village. The town contains numerous historic buildings, including Grace Church, the Pope-Sessions-Sheild House, Dudley Diggs House, Thomas Pate House, the Old Customs House, the Nelson House and the William Rogers pottery kiln. The National Park Service has recently undertaken archaeological investigations at the kiln site, and has built an interpretive center around the site.

Yorktown Shipwrecks

This area contains the remains of British ships sunk off Yorktown during the siege of 1781. Known ships include the 44 gun Charon, the 28 gun frigate Guadaloupe, 44 gun frigate Fowey and a number of smaller ships and boats.

William Gooch Tomb and York Village Archaeological Site, U.S. Coast Guard Training Center

William Gooch was a member of the House of Burgesses, and was appointed to the Council in 1655. York Village was the forerunner of Yorktown, established two miles to the west in 1691. On land surrounding the Gooch tomb was established the first English settlement on the York River. Trenches east of the tomb are remnants of fortifications built by General J.B. Marauder during the Civil War.

Bryan Manor Plantation, 1½ miles east of Williamsburg

This archaeological site contains the remains of a mid-eighteenth century plantation complex and includes a tabletop tombstone dating to 1760. A second grave area dates to the nineteenth century and bears the names of members of the Lee family. Frederick Bryan purchased the property in 1757, and built a brick plantation house on the property. During the 1760's, Bryan served as York County Sheriff and was a vestryman at Bruton Parish Church.

Bruton Parish Poorhouse Archaeological Site, Williamsburg

This site contains the intact remains of an eighteenth century workhouse for the poor, which was established by an act of the Virginia legislature in 1755. The facility was established at the

request of the Bruton Parish Church, who provided institutional care for the poor of the Williamsburg area.

CITIZEN INPUT

Results of the telephone survey conducted for this Plan update indicate that preservation of historic sites and structures ranks second only to protection of the natural environment in importance for York County. Preservation of undiscovered archaeological sites was also mentioned as a goal to be included in the Plan.

Feedback from the online survey question, "Are there historic resources that should be protected?" included the following suggestions.

- [Resources in] upper York County
- Recognition of Uniontown
- More promotion of Yorktown
- Many areas in Grafton
- Historic Black neighborhoods
- National Park areas
- Waterfront

In response to the question "In the next 20 years, how important is it to preserve historic sites and structures?" 69% of the total respondents indicated that this issue was "extremely important."

Comments received during the neighborhood meetings included a need for more recognition of historic sites in Yorktown and throughout the County, and a need for public recognition of the Uniontown/Slabtown historic site located on the National Park Service property.

PLANNING ISSUES FOR THE FUTURE

In addition to the afore-mentioned archaeological and architectural surveys, the County has undertaken several activities in the past decade to address preservation of historical resources.

The Yorktown Village Activity was initially adopted in 1981 and was known as the PD-VA (Planned Development-Village Activity) district. With the 1995 County-wide comprehensive rezoning its name was changed, but its basic purpose, to protect Yorktown's special character, was preserved. The stated intent of this district is to

- "(1) Recognize Yorktown which, because of its national and international significance, its unique development history and the interrelatedness of historic, residential and commercial land uses, warrants the application of a special approach to further development; and
- (2) Recognize and implement the Yorktown Master Plan as an overall guide to the future redevelopment of Yorktown; and

- (3) Provide development opportunities for a variety of land uses which will contribute to and complement the unique character and village atmosphere of Yorktown; and
- (4) Promote economical and efficient land use, an improved level of amenities, innovative design, and unified development; and
- (5) Encourage pedestrian and bicycle-scale development in Yorktown and make the community more amenable to pedestrians and bicyclists.”

Special review procedures are required for development in this district, and development proposals must adequately address the above issues.

Subsequent to the completion of the 1990 CWF Resource Protection Planning report, the Board of Supervisors has adopted two important planning documents that, in part, emphasize preservation of the historical character of the village of Yorktown. The Yorktown Master Plan was adopted March 4, 1993 with a stated goal to “Create in Yorktown a vibrant community of people living, working, learning, visiting and playing; while enhancing its national stature, and respecting and preserving its continuing history, environment and character.” The Plan is referenced in the Zoning Ordinance with respect to administration of the Yorktown Village Activity zoning district. The Plan includes the following objectives.

“Provide for public improvement projects in Yorktown that are consistent with the direction provided by the “Focus on Yorktown” concept plan, responsive to the historic context of the Town, sensitive to the concerns of Yorktown’s residents, adaptable to modern functional requirements, and economically feasible from an engineering perspective.

Provide opportunities and encouragement for a range of land uses on privately-owned land that complements the Town’s historic character and is feasible from a market perspective.

Serve as the basis on which to develop a set of design guidelines for Yorktown’s streets, architecture and landscape.”

The Yorktown Historic District and Design Guidelines were adopted by the Board of Supervisors on December 2, 2003. The guidelines contain the following goals and objectives.

“Historic District

Protect Yorktown’s village character and its historic, cultural, and natural resources.

Promote better understanding, appreciation, and use of Yorktown’s historic, cultural, and natural resources on the part of Village and County residents, property owners, merchants, County of York officials, National Park Service personnel, and visitors.

Promote better understanding, appreciation, and use of Yorktown’s historic, cultural, and natural resources on the part of the Village and County residents, property owners, merchants, County of York officials, National Park personnel, and visitors.

The Historic Core

Preserve and protect all pivotal resources (pre-1866); encourage the appropriate maintenance, repair and supplemental design of all contributing resources (post-Civil War); encourage compatibility of non-contributing structures with pivotal and contributing resources.

Decrease the impact of new construction or site development and ensure that new construction is appropriate to the history and village character of Yorktown, as well as to the commercial recreational, and cultural character of the Waterfront.

The Waterfront

Promote the appropriate maintenance, repair and supplemental design of all contributing resources, and encourage the compatibility of non-contributing structures and features, in accordance with the Waterfront's existing commercial, recreational, and historical character.

Ensure that new construction is appropriate to the history and village character of Yorktown, as well as to the commercial, recreational, and cultural character of the Waterfront."

Two preservation programs that are recommended for use by the County are the National Register of Historic Places, administered under the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Certified Local Government program, administered by the VHDR.

The National Register program established specific standards to be followed for evaluating the significance of properties to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a significant contribution to our country's history and heritage. The criteria are designed to guide State and local governments, Federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the National Register.

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

The Certified Local Government (CLG) program affords a community the enhanced ability to identify, evaluate and protect its heritage resources. The program provides technical assistance from the VDHR and the National Park Service, and participating localities are eligible to apply for matching grants for historic preservation programs. Participating localities are required to adopt a historic district ordinance that defines district boundaries, establish a preservation commission or review board to administer the ordinances, and identify actions and standards for review of actions affecting local identified historic resources.

Both the 1990 CWF survey and the 2000 County architectural survey included several recommendations for historic preservation actions the County should consider. In addition to County staff recommendations, the following objectives and strategies include recommendations from these reports as well as input from members of the County Historical Society.

GOAL, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Goal

Identify, preserve, protect and enhance the County's existing and future historical sites and structures.

Objectives

- 1) Update inventories of known archaeological and architectural resources on a regular basis.
- 2) Continue efforts to coordinate the sharing of information (as through VDHR) as inventories are conducted on the large percentage of the County's riverfront property, especially rich in historic resources, that is owned by the Federal Government.
- 3) Increased attention should be given to the documentation, inventory and evaluation of African-American resources.
- 4) Initiate a regional survey and evaluation study of mill sites, particularly those that played an important role in the maintenance of the historic plantation system.
- 5) Explore funding options for preservation activities.
- 6) Consider establishment of historic or neighborhood protection districts in historically significant communities.
- 7) Maintain a local historic archives repository.
- 8) Promote public education about County historic resources for persons of all ages.
- 9) Participate in the Virginia Historic Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places programs.
- 10) As was done with architectural resources, complete a comprehensive archaeological resources inventory to identify archaeologically sensitive areas of the County.
- 11) Promote heritage tourism in the County.

Implementation Strategies

- 1) Combine open/green space preservation with preservation of historic resources where feasible.
- 2) Utilize current VHDR databases and archives in reviewing and evaluating development proposals, especially in context of the Historic Resources Management overlay zoning district.
- 3) Study and evaluate identified archaeological sites, with special attention being given to early native Indian populations.

- 4) Utilize GIS (geographic information systems) capabilities to maintain maps and associated archival data.
- 5) Seek recognition of and inventory known African-American historic sites, such as the Uniontown area located on National Park Service Land near Cook Road and the Magruder community located on Camp Peary.
- 6) Initiate an architectural investigation of farming complexes.
- 7) Assist and participate in public education activities with local schools and community groups.
- 8) Maintain and update surveys and databases of public and private cemeteries (with landowner permission) within the County.
- 9) Inventory and evaluate the Whittaker's Mill, Burwell's Mill, Ludwell's Mill, Piggot's Mill and Powhatan Mills archaeological sites.
- 10) Seek and procure available funding from local, state and federal grant and/or tax incentive programs for preservation activities.
- 11) Consider neighborhood or historic protection districts for Dare, Hornsbyville and Seaford.
- 12) Seek certification under the VDHR Certified Local Government (CLG) program.
- 13) Prioritize sites deemed eligible for inclusion on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places, and initiate applications for their certification under these programs.
- 14) Assess the significance of and formulate management strategies for the preservation of identified sensitive and important archaeological resources.

York County Historical Architectural Resources

Appendix A

Source: Virginia Department of Historical Resources

Department of Historical Resources ID	Resource Name	Register Eligible?
17199	Colonial National Historic Park-Colonial Parkway	N
36192	Bellefield Site & Cemetery	
36220	Cherry Hall	
36251	Customs House, Main & Read	V/N
36281	Virginia Farm Group	
36312	Farinholt House/Water View	
36373	Foundations, SE Main & Church	
36404	Foundations, SW Main & Church	
36434	Grace (Episcopal) Church, Thomas Nelson Jr. Grave	V/N
36465	Grafton Christian Church	
36495	Kiskiack	V/N
099-0013	Somerwell House (Lightfoot)	
099-0014	Marlbank House	E
099-0015	Medical Shop	
099-0016	Moore House	
099-0017	Nelson House (York Hall)	
099-0018	Ringfield	
099-0019	Pope-Sessions-Sheild House (Shield House)	V/N
099-0020	Coleman Bridge	E
099-0021	Swan Tavern	
099-0022	Dudley Digges House (West House)	
099-0023	Wharf Building (Passenger, Freight Shed, Old Post	
099-0024	W.H. Banks House	
099-0025	Wainwright Store	E
099-0026	Mouquin House (Camp Peary Quarters 13 & 14)	E
099-0027	Thomas Pate House (Cole Digges House)	
099-0028	York County Courthouse	
099-0034	Archer House	
099-0035	Ballard House	
099-0037	Edmund Smith House	
099-0038	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 7	
099-0039	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 8	
099-0040	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 9	
099-0041	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 10	
099-0042	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 11	
099-0043	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 12	
099-0044	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 13	
099-0045	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 14	
099-0046	Tue Marshes Lighthouse	
099-0048	Rippon Hall	
099-0049	Whitakers House Site	

E = Deemed eligible for Register nomination

V/N = Listed on VA Landmark and National Register of Historic Places

Department of Historical Resources ID	Resource Name	Register Eligible?
099-0050	Porto Bello	V/N
099-0051	House Site (Camp Peary)	
099-0052	Braxton House Site	
099-0053	Mr. Bill House Site	
099-0054	Travis House Site	
099-0055	Quaker Site	
099-0056	Piggott's Mill (Fenton Mill)	
099-0057	Yorktown Historic District	V/N
099-0058	Yorktown Shipwrecks	V/N
099-0059	Structure Site (Queen/Es Lake Subdivision)	
099-0060	Gooch Tomb & York Village Archaeological Site	V/N
099-0062	Custis Plantation Site	
099-0063	New Quarter Site	
099-0064	Hubbard Lane Site	
099-0065	Bryan Manor Plantation Site	V/N
099-0070	Bruton Parish Poorhouse site	V/N
099-0071	House, Old Wormley Road	
099-0075	House, Old Wormley Road	
099-0076	Fred Hogg House, 716 Old Wormley Creek Road	E
099-0079	House, New Quarter	
099-0080	House, 100 Ambler St.	
099-0081	Crawford House, 106 Ambler St.	
099-0082	House, 108 Ambler St.	
099-0083	First Mate Seafood Rest., Water St.	
099-0085	House, 102 Ambler St.	
099-0086	Emergency Fuel Oil Facility	
099-0087	House, Rt. 631	
099-0088	House, Old Wormley Creek Rd	
099-0096	Naval Weapons Station Quarters A	
099-0097	Naval Weapons Station Quarters B	
099-0098	Naval Weapons Station Quarters C	
099-0099	Naval Weapons Station Quarters D	
099-0100	Naval Weapons Station Quarters E	
099-0101	Naval Weapons Station Quarters F	
099-0102	Naval Weapons Station Quarters G	
099-0103	Naval Weapons Station Quarters M	
099-0104	Naval Weapons Station Quarters N	
099-0105-0001	Yorktown Naval Weapons Station (YNWS) Mine Fill Pl	
099-0105-0002	YNWS Mine Assembly Plant 1	
099-0105-0004	YNWS Mine Filling Plant 3	
099-0105-0005	YNWS Advance Base Portable Mine Assembly	
099-0105-0006	YNWS Experimental Bldg	
099-0105-0007	YNWS Mine Assembly/Torpedo Plant 2	
099-0105-0008	YNWS Special Mine Assembly/Demolition Plant	
099-0105-0009	YNWS Pilot Loading Plant	
099-0105-0010	YNWS TNT Reclamation Plant	
099-0105-0011	YNWS Mine Filling Plant 2	

E = Deemed eligible for Register nomination

V/N = Listed on VA Landmark and National Register of Historic Places

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Department of Historical Resources ID	Resource Name	Register Eligible?
099-0105-0012	YNWS Unfusing Plant	
099-0106	A.R. Carter House, 5825 G.W. Memorial Hwy.	
099-0107	Ernest E. Amory House	
099-0114	Cedar Valley Farm	
099-0115	Piggot House, 1614 Mooretown Rd	
099-0116	J. Piggot House, 6166 Mooretown Rd	
099-0117	House, 6086 Mooretown Rd.	
099-0118	Hooker, David House	
099-0119	House, Mooretown Rd.	
099-0120	House, 325 Ewell Rd.	
099-0121	G.M. Milburn House, 5476 Mooretown Rd	
099-0122	Mershon Farm, Rt. 60	
099-0123	Terepin Station, Rt. 60	
099-0136	House, 1401 Waterview Rd.	
099-0139	House, 811 Waterview Rd	
099-0140	House, 915 Waterview Rd	
099-0141	House, 100 Oak Point Dr	
099-0142	House, 711 Waterview Rd	
099-0144	House, 701 Waterview Rd	
099-0148	Halfway House site	
099-0149	Charles Church site	
099-0150	Spencer site	
099-105-0003	Cherry Hall	
099-4247		
099-5001	Hogue House, 1995 Merrimac Trail	
099-5002	Dodrill House, 1997 Merrimac Trail	
099-5003	Hogge House & Woodworks, 1999 Merrimac Trail	
099-5004	Earthworks, Kings Creek Plantation	
099-5005	Cherry Hill	
099-5006	Bridge #2005, I-64 spanning Colonial Parkway	
099-5007	Bridge #2006, I-64 spanning Colonial Parkway	
099-5008	Bridge, Rt 238, spanning Colonial Parkway	
099-5009	Bridge #1900, Rt 134, spanning Brick Kiln Creek	
099-5010	Henry Allen House	
099-5011	Abidjah Edlow House	
099-5012	Lonnie Sawyer House	
099-5013	Cook Farm	
099-5014	Tabb Farm	
099-5015	Nottingham Place	
099-5015	Nottingham Place	
099-5016	American Red Cross	
099-5017	Tom Curtis House	
099-5018	Harris-Thomas Law Office	E
099-5019	Methodist Parsonage	
099-5020	House, 210 Burts Rd	
099-5021	John Martin House, 5425 George Washington Memorial	
099-5022	Redmen Hall	

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Department of Historical Resources ID	Resource Name	Register Eligible?
099-5023	White-Ramer House	
099-5024	Tabb-Davis House (Meyerhoffer House)	
099-5025	Thacker House	
099-5026	Walden House	
099-5027	House, 2303 Lakeside Drive	
099-5028	House, Dare Road	
099-5029	Dandy Baptist Chapel	
099-5030	Seaford Yacht Club	
099-5031	Lockley Family House	
099-5032	W.W. Sparrer House	
099-5033	House, Dare Road	
099-5034	Wilson House	
099-5035	Thorpland	
099-5036	House, Calthrop Neck Road	
099-5037	Barrs House, 209 Sylvia Dr	
099-5038	House, 708 Calthrop Neck Rd	
099-5039	Kubesh House	
099-5040	Pharr House	
099-5041	Tabb Post Office (Sally Smith House)	
099-5042	Smith Farm House	
099-5043	House, Yorktown Road	
099-5045	Wainwright House	
099-5046	Colonna House	
099-5047	Shoemaker House	
099-5048	Moore House	
099-5049	House, Wynne Road	
099-5050	House, Dare Road	
099-5051	House, Wynne Road	
099-5052	Mitchell House	
099-5053	Smith Farm House	E
099-5054	Wallace K. Smith House	
099-5055	James K. Smith House	
099-5056	Shinn House	
099-5057	William Roos House	
099-5058	George D. Cole House	
099-5059	Moore Farm House	
099-5060	Moore House	
099-5061	Moore Family House	
099-5062	Hornsbyville Historic District	
099-5062-0001		
099-5062-0002		
099-5062-0003		
099-5062-0004		
099-5062-0005		
099-5062-0006		
099-5062-0007		
099-5062-0008		

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Department of Historical Resources ID	Resource Name	Register Eligible?
099-5062-0009		
099-5062-0010		
099-5063	Knox Sawmill and Lumber	
099-5064	House, Patricks Creek Road	
099-5065	Wornom House	
099-5066	House, Carey's Chapel Road	
099-5067	Banks House	
099-5068	Middleton House	
099-5069	House, Mansion Road	
099-5071	Daugharty House	
099-5072	Sanders House	
099-5073	Sanders Store	
099-5074	Andrew Nettles House	
099-5075	House, Theatre Road	
099-5076	Robinson House	
099-5077	Nanny Bright House and Cabins	
099-5078	House, Old Williamsburg Rd	
099-5079	Smiths Marine Railway	E
099-5080	House, Dogwood Road	
099-5081	House, Maple Road	
099-5082	House, Maple Road	
099-5083	House, Church Road	
099-5084	Brown House	
099-5085	House, Yorkville Road	
099-5086	House, Wilkinson Road	
099-5087	Gulden House	
099-5088	Samuel Major Farm & Barn	E
099-5089	House, Oak Tree Road	
099-5090	R.E. Jones House	
099-5091	Oak Grove Baptist Church	
099-5092	House, Waller Mill Road	
099-5093	House, Waller Mill Road	
099-5094	House, Penniman Road	
099-5095	House, Penniman Road	
099-5096	Semple Farm House	
099-5097	Heritage Free Will Baptist Church	
099-5098	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5099	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5100	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5101	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5102	House, Penniman Road	
099-5103	House, Penniman Road	
099-5104	House, Springfield Road	
099-5106	Houses, Newman Road	
099-5107	House, Lightfoot Road	
099-5108	House, Lightfoot Road	
099-5109	Garage, East Rochambeau Road	

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Department of Historical Resources ID	Resource Name	Register Eligible?
099-5110	Seaford Historic District	E
099-5110-0001		
099-5110-0002		
099-5110-0003		
099-5110-0004	Ironmonger House	
099-5110-0005	Slaight, Eugene House	
099-5110-0006		
099-5110-0007		
099-5110-0008		
099-5110-0009	White's Store	
099-5110-0010		
099-5110-0011		
099-5110-0012		
099-5110-0013		
099-5110-0014		
099-5110-0015		
099-5110-0016		
099-5110-0017		
099-5110-0018		
099-5110-0019		
099-5110-0020		
099-5110-0021	Hudgins, Dabney House	
099-5110-0022		
099-5110-0023		
099-5110-0024	Mills, E. W. House	
099-5110-0025		
099-5110-0026		
099-5110-0027		
099-5110-0028		
099-5110-0029		
099-5111	York Drive In	
099-5112	Dawsons Packing Co.	E
099-5113	Dawson House	
099-5114	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5115	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5116	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5117	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5118	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5119	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5120	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5121	Hudson House	
099-5122	Bramsford House	
099-5123	House, Goodwin Neck Road	
099-5124	Piercy House	
099-5125	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5126	Presson House	
099-5127	House, Dare Road	

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Department of Historical Resources ID	Resource Name	Register Eligible?
099-5128	Albert S. Russell House	
099-5129	Rachel Griffin House	
099-5130	House, Yorktown Road	
099-5131	Presson House (Charles Parish Glebe/Pleasant Dale)	E
099-5133	Carmines House	
099-5134	House, Big Bethel Road	
099-5135	Kentucky Farm	
099-5136	Sidney Dawson House	
099-5137	Dare Grocery Store	
099-5138	Carl L. Pittman House	
099-5139	Charles Kemp House	
099-5140	Forrest House	
099-5141	Eubank House	
099-5142	Wainwright House	
099-5143	Gordon House	
099-5144	House, Railway Road	
099-5145	House, Railway Road	
099-5146	House, Old Lakeside Drive	
099-5147	House, Burt's Road	
099-5148	House, Old Lakeside Drive	
099-5149	Harwood Mills Motel Court, 4225 George Washington	
099-5150	Dawson House	
099-5152	Morse Mier House	
099-5153	Jacobson Farm	
099-5154	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5155	Grafton Polling Building	
099-5156	House, Grafton Drive	
099-5157	House, Richneck Road	
099-5158	Melvin Parker House, 2427 Pocahontas Tr	
099-5159	Bay Tree Manor	
099-5160	Shields House	
099-5161	Richard Byrd House	
099-5162	House, Cornwallis Road	
099-5163	House, Cornwallis Road	
099-5164	House, Lafayette Road	
099-5165	House, Moore House Road	
099-5166	College Airport	
099-5167	Water Filtration Plant	
099-5168	House, Yorktown Road	
099-5170	York Psychiatric Counseling	
099-5171	Cooke House	
099-5172	Hudgins House	
099-5173	House, Yorktown Road	
099-5174	Bethel Baptist Church	
099-5175	Cheatham Annex Railroad Line	
099-5176	C&O Railroad Bed	
099-5177	Bridge, Rt 143, Queens Creek	

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Department of Historical Resources ID	Resource Name	Register Eligible?
099-5178	House, Waller Mill Road	
099-5209	John Granville King House, 8401 George Washington	
099-5210	Elizabeth Callaham House, 8609 George Washington H	
099-5211	Jake Zalumas House, 8631 George Washington Highway	
099-5212	Minnie Hogge House, 8630 George Washington Highway	
099-5213	Richardson Garage, 102 Cook Rd	
099-5214	Samuel L. Richardson House, 106 Cook Rd	
099-5215	Harold Cassel House, 8715 George Wshington Highway	
099-5217	Arthur Minkins House, 2431 Pocahontas Tr	
099-5218	Terrance A. Cleary House, 2429 Pocahontas Tr	
099-5219	Gerald L. Stewart House, 2425 Pocahontas Tr	
099-5220	York River Presbyterian Church	
099-5221	Camp Peary Quarters M-2	
099-5222	Magruder House, Structure M-1	
099-5224	Quarter 204, 219 Church St	
099-5225	Quarter 205, 220 Church St	
099-5226	Quarter 4, Camp Peary	
099-5226	Quarter 4, Camp Peary	
099-5227	Residence 93, Camp Peary	
099-5228	Camp Peary Quarters 3	
099-5229	Camp Peary Quarters 27	
099-5230	Camp Peary Quarters 23	
099-5231	Camp Peary Quarters 16	
099-5232	Camp Peary Quarters 6	
099-5233	Camp Peary Quarters 5	
099-5234	Quarters M-8, Camp Peary	
099-5235	House, 218 E Yorktown Rd	
099-5236	House, 208 E Yorktown Rd	
099-5237	Combs's Store, 1618 Cary's Chapel Rd	
099-5238	House, 1604 Cary's Chapel Rd	
099-5239	House, 1518 Cary's Chapel Rd	
099-5240	Magruder Village Historic District	
099-5241	Yorktown and Yorktown Battlefield (Colonial Nation	
099-5242	Harwoods Mill Reservoir Filtration Plant, 3629 Geo	
099-5243	Commercial building, 4033 George Washington Memori	
099-5244	House, 101 Charlene Court	
099-5245	House, 109 Charlene Court	
099-5246	Commercial Building, 4703 George Washington Memori	
099-5248	House, 5012 George Washington Memorial Hwy	
099-5249	House, 201 Burts Road	
099-5250	Commercial Building, 5627 George Washington Memori	
114-5297	Big Bethel Battlefield	
121-0060	Battle of Dam #1 site	V/N
137-0056	Capitol Landing Site	V

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